

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM
—In Advance.—

WHOLE NO. 618.

Farm for Sale.

resido, lying on Salt River, near the De
ville and Lebaun Turnpike, ..

ly near to supply Timber.
J. S. CALDWELL.
Boyle co., may 4, '55 tf

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

Highly important to the Public

The time for a Dividend has come

THE cry of hard times has been for a long time sounding in our ears, and has become very annoying, without any apparent relief at hand; but we are sure that perseverance in a work fraught with so much interest as this one before us, is seldom ever attended with such other than success, we can announce to our cheerfully to the public generally, that our ardent desires are gratified, and we are now prepared to make an interesting declaration, to wit, the time for a dividend has come, and we cordially invite our friends to come and participate

General Office, South-East corner Main and Third streets, Danville, Ky.—above all, the dividend is constituted of the

things so requisite to the happiness of man, which renders it still more highly interesting and to gratify our friends, we will briefly enumerate a few of the leading articles, viz:—
Broad Cloths, Vesting, Cashmerets, Italian and other Summer Goods, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING
For Spring and Summer Wear.
Gents, if you are in want, please call and examine—and Ladies, you are certainly not forgotten by us, for we are prepared to show the
Fine Summer Dress Goods,
With all the requisite materials for Trimming and decorating the patterns you may please select.
We have Plain and Printed Jaconet Lawns, Swiss, barred and unbarred; Collars, Chemises and Underseives, and we would not for a small sum deprive you from the pleasure

viewing our valuable assortment of Dress Goods
W. C. LUCAS.

apr 27, '95 if

**ICE CREAM
SALOON**

 HAVING refitted my Saloon
in superior style, I am prepared
to furnish Ladies and Gentlemen
with an excellent article of Ice
Cream. FRESH FRUITS in their season
always on hand.

 J. C. HEWEY.

N.B. Families and Parties supplied at the
shortest notice.
June 1st '95

E. BARABAROUX. R. V. SNOWDEN.

BARBAROUX & SNOWDEN,
(SUCCESSORS TO TAYLOR & BARBAROUX).
HYDRAULIC FOUNDRY
Corner of Washington and Floyd Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engine
and Machinery.
Cast Iron Wreath Pipes for Gas, Steam
and Water, also, Sockets and
Flange Pipe;
FORGE AND LIFT PUMPS,
Of various kinds and sizes;
CAST IRON RAILING;
Tobacco screws and Presses; Lard, Tin
ber and Mill Screws;
Railroad Car Wheels and other Castings for
Machinery, and all General Job Work.
Louisville, May 25th

T. P. YOUNG,
Attorney at Law.

DANVILLE, KY.
WILL practice in the various Courts of Boyle and the adjoining counties. I will act as agent for the sale or lease of Real Estate or Personal Property, and attend promptly to the collection of monies either as an Attorney or General Collector. All business entrusted to him shall be faithful and speedily attended to, and returns punctually forwarded.
Office on Main-street, opposite Court-house
April 13, '55 ft. [av 18, '53]

Shindelbrowers
ICE CREAM AND FRUIT
SALON.
I open daily for the reception of both Ladies and Gentlemen. The best quality of ICE CREAM, together with FRESH FRUITS in their season, and with CARES of every kind, always on hand.
June 8, '55

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY
IN DANVILLE:

THE subscribers respectfully inform th

citizens of Boyle and the surrounding counties, that they have opened, in the large frame building belonging to C. Henderson Esq., a few doors below Lucas's corner, a Repository for the sale of

Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways

They have now on hand a splendid assortment of vehicles of the best quality, combining the latest improvements. Being ourselves personally engaged in manufacturing, every vehicle we sell will be warranted to be made of the best materials by experienced workmen. We are all glad to give under our own supervision, and at prices for our sales.

As we intend making Danville a permanent location for a branch of our manufactory, we hope to receive a share of patronage. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our present stock, as we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices which the superior quality of our work will justify.

STOLL & BRINK
April 6, '95 f y

IRON, HARDWARE, & C.

OUR new stock of Iron and Hardware
very large and complete. We can supply
anything in that line.
WELSH & NICHOLS
march 20, '53

The Kentucky Tribune.

DANVILLE, KY.

Friday, July 13, 1855.

For the Kentucky Tribune.
Annual Meeting of the Boyle County Bible Society.

The Society held its annual meeting in the basement of the 2nd Presbyterian Church in Danville, on Sabbath afternoon, July 1st, 1855, at 4 o'clock. In the absence of the president, Mr. J. R. Ford was called to the chair, and the meeting was opened with singing and prayer. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved, after which the report of the Executive Committee for the present year was read and adopted, which together with the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be printed in the Kentucky Tribune. The committee appointed to superintend the raising of funds in the different churches of the county, reported that they had presented the cause in one or two congregations.

Upon motion of Prof. BEATTY, the Secretary was directed to prepare lists of the present members belonging to the several churches, and also to prepare blank subscription papers to be circulated through the churches, and the community generally, for the purpose of increasing our membership.

The following persons were selected officers for the ensuing year:

J. R. FORD, President.

Vice President.

Rev. R. H. Caldwell, Hon. J. F. Ball, Rev. J. G. Roanor, Christian Grove, Rev. S. B. CREEK, Sec'y.

D. A. RUSSELL, Treas.

W. M. STOUT, Librarian.

W. I. MOORE, J. A. Jacobs, J. H. Caldwell, O. Beatty.

J. T. Boyle.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. R. FORD, Pres't.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Receipts.

Balance in the hands of the Librarian as per last report, \$31 10

Balance in the hands of the Librarian as per last report, 135 22

Collected of members, 119 00

\$245 32

EXPENDITURE.

Balance against the Treasury as per last report, \$ 2 65

Cost of collection, 18 00

Transmitted to N. Y. for Bibles, 43 00

Freight on box of Bibles, 17 70

Blank book for Sec'y, 1 75

Room rent, 10 00

Balance now in Treasury, 193 85

\$385 32

DEPOSITORY.

Number of Bibles and Testaments in the depository at the last annual report, 16

Since received from New York, 240

Number of Bibles donated, 219

do sold, 128

do now in depository, 256

ACCOUNT WITH PARISH SOCIETY.

There was a credit as per last report, \$93 62

Since remitted, 43 00

\$136 62

Bibles purchased since last report, 141 25

Lending due the parish society, \$48 25

The total receipts of the society from all sources from its commencement up to the last year, were, \$237 87

During the present year, 255 38

Total, \$493 25

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Society, the Executive Committee during the past year, have confined their efforts to the payment of our debt, and the establishment of a permanent depository. The balance now reported in the treasury will enable us to pay off our remaining indebtedness, but we are sorry to be compelled to report that our funds are still too limited to enable us to establish such a depository as we need. Still less have your Committee been able to employ a colporteur, for the purpose of distributing Bibles through the destitute regions round about us. To sum it all up in a few words, OUR HANDS ARE TIED FOR THE WANT OF MEANS. Who will come and help us? Can't our funds be increased? Can it be possible that through the whole county of Boyle, only one hundred and nineteen individuals can be found who are willing to contribute the sum of one dollar a year to the cause of the Bible? It cannot be. We feel fully assured that the cause of this state of things, is that the design of our organization, and perhaps our very existence has not been satisfactorily made known. Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that some earnest and efficient measures be taken to bring our existence and claims more prominently before the people of this county than we represent, and for whom more especially we labor.

For the Kentucky Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ky., June 30, 1855.

Messrs Editors:—As I have seen little or nothing in the papers as yet, touching the rise and progress in this county of that once mysterious, and ever puissant personage, commonly called "Kam," and knowing you to take an interest in his prosperity, I write to give you an item as to his doings and prospects in this region.

Sam's history is not as long in the eyes of time as that of many less important individuals, but wonderful in the extent of his accomplishments. If I am not mistaken, he made his appearance in this county upon an auspicious day—one that will live long in the Kentucky heart—the 8th of January. Notwithstanding, however, that the dawn of youth has hardly made its appearance upon his chin, yet is his frame, stalwart as the Pillars of Hercules, and his armor as invulnerable as that of the Grecian hero of Trojan memory, and as the approaching August election, with the aid of a few faithful allies and friends, old Wayne will roll up a majority for the American ticket, that will at once strike terror into the hearts of the "un-erfitted," and bear honor alike to the cause and the cause.

I know I am sure in saying—and that the prediction will pass into history, that Wayne will beat Talbot at least 200 votes in this county, and perhaps more. All this we have accomplished simply by his spontaneous and unadvised confidence the people have in the correctness of the great and patriotic principle, upon which is based the American cause. From the inception of this movement, there have been among us, politicians, office-seekers, old liars, and in short, a conglomeration of a few of the extraneous of all parties, who have made common cause against us, and in their wild and reckless spirit of hatred and opposition, have not hesitated to fraud us, not only with political heresy, but with almost every crime known in the catalogue of jurisprudence. That their object was to forestall and prejudice public opinion, I have no question, and thus place the county in a sort of political vassalage, subject to the will and beck of those who, with implacable bitterness, head the crusade against Americanism; but their object has failed in their design.

On the 25th inst., the "young blood," R. W. Woolley, made a speech in this place, including in the Democratic orthodox quantity of fustian, sophistry, and vituperation, and many other things, which were intended to inform us, how Know-Nothingism has progressed in Laurel, Knox, and other mountain counties. He said that sometime since, a man from Richmond, wearing a remarkable large white hat, went down to Laurel to inculcate them with Know-Nothingism, and when his business was known, the people impelled by curiosity, flocked to him in great numbers, and anxiously inquired of him whether he had a message, a big ear, an elephant, or some other animal, on exhibition. Well if this be true, I suppose Mr. Woolley will get the vote of that county, and in doing so will get an ignorant support as he or any other regular underfitted could desire, but on the other hand should it turn out that the people of the mountains, and especially Laurel, happen to be blessed with a little more intelligence than Mr. Woolley accords to them and should they have actually taken in the wild beast, and made a pet of him, they may not only set themselves right as to whether they know what is meant by the term "Know-Nothing," but may astonish the young gentleman by convincing him that the teeth of what he would call the ungodly animal, are no less sharp and destructive to his enemies in Laurel, than in more favored and enlightened counties.

WAYNE.

MOUNT VERNON, July 6th, 1855.

Editors of the Tribune:

Sir:—We have had a quiet time in our little town, in the way of treating by Candidates.

But we have had a good deal of speaking on Political matters for two or three weeks. The American question gives unusual interest, and the Court House is commonly crowded. Mr. Woolley gave us the first speech of some three hours length, and although a man of fine talents, and an excellent orator; to my mind, he labored, as if he knew his cause was bad and almost hopeless; every stratagem, every quibble, every advantage, right or wrong, was taken of the American party, by him in his speech. It seems to me he has lost all sense of friendship for his country, in his ardor to gain a political victory. Mr. Magiffin has also been here; and made a speech, of some four and a half hours in length; and Mr. Elliot, the Anti-American candidate, for Congress, made a speech some four hours long and as he used the Turner's sign on the American party, so I must, in all conscience, say, that I think, it does emphatically, apply to the three, above named gentlemen, in "full force and effect," i. e., "all sorts of twists, and turning down," i. e., "Never was there, such a perversion of truth and justice. Mr. Elliot, too every thing he could, to pack Abolitionism, on the American party, and as soon as he finished his speech, he went to Seaford, Cane neighborhood, (Cassius M. Clay's Farm ground,) with an abolitionist, to spend two or three days, as they all intend doing for him. Mr. Magiffin followed Mr. Elliot with a speech, (I think) hard to beat. Sir, I believe Mr. H. has the right kind of American feeling, the right words, the right pulsation of heart.

Never were three brothers more alike in specification than Mr. Woolley, Mr. Magiffin and Mr. Elliot; all three, men of fine talents, and cultivated, (not so very manly, however, to their opponents) but I think, the worst perverted, I ever heard, for public speakers. I tremble for the fate of our country, in such hands. I am glad that the people in this country, so far as I have heard, an expression, have all decided against these men for office, except a few Abolitionists in Seaford Cane. Mr. Gillis, the American Candidate for the State Senate, was here on the 4th. He is a man of fine sense and fully Americanized. He made an excellent speech. J. L. L. McCull, Esq., on his way home to Texas was here. He was a delegate to the National Convention, a member of the Committee, and had received a National Platform, and had received a gold headed cane from out of the verities of the old Independence Hall in Philadelphia with suitable inscription, as a testimonial of his worth, by the citizens of Philadelphia. As he had heard the speeches of Mr. Elliot and Mr. Magiffin, his "bender was up," and he gave us a speech on Abolitionism of some two hours on the fourth, here in his national home place, clearly portraying the immense power, perversion of the same, in every age, and every country, of its existence, this speech is well spoken of. I think the people of this country are more agreed in their political views on the American question than they have been for thirty-five years past.

Z.

The Prospects in Tennessee.—The Nashville Whig says:

Our accounts from different portions of the State continue full and in the highest degree satisfactory. Our friends everywhere are at work with zeal and industry, motivated by a heartfelt interest in the result; and they are everywhere sanguine of success. As the day of battle approaches the American party waxes daily more formidable, while our opponents are dropping and disheartened. We need not urge continued exertion—the people see its necessity and are alive to its importance. They are determined that their verdict at this election shall put a quietus to this new-fangled, agrarian, anti-American, and dangerous doctrine of Andrew Johnson. We believe their verdict will be overwhelming and emphatic.

I know I am sure in saying—and that the prediction will pass into history, that Wayne will beat Talbot at least 200 votes in this county, and perhaps more. All this we have accomplished simply by his spontaneous and unadvised confidence the people have in the correctness of the great and patriotic principle, upon which is based the American cause.

For the Kentucky Tribune.

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Good News from Southern Kentucky.

We were informed yesterday by an intelligent gentleman of this city, who has been traveling for some weeks in Southern Kentucky, that the most interesting interest pervades all classes of people with reference to the present political canvass. Nothing but politics is discussed on any occasion. The great American question has absorbed every other consideration, and forms the almost exclusive topic of conversation, now that there is a certainty concerning the abundance of the coming harvest.

In the Third Congressional District he assures us that Underwood will be elected over Bates by a large majority. In the same district it is confidently believed that Morehead will have a majority over Clarke of 2,000 to 2,500, carrying with ease every county save Simpson where Clarke resides, and that is considered very doubtful. This remainder of the American State Ticket will all succeed.

For Senators and Representatives the canvass is exciting in the several counties, the best men of each party being in most cases in nomination.

We are glad to hear this good report from the Green River. Mr. Morehead's recent tour through that section has availed much for himself and the cause he advocates. Wherever he addressed the people conviction followed in the minds of many, while hundreds of old-line Whigs, not acting with the new party, find that between Clarke and Morehead the difference of talent and gentility is so great, that they are laboring might and main for their old Whig champion.

Lou. Jour.

The following letter from the Hon. JAMES HARLAN, the present Attorney General of Kentucky, and the candidate of the American party for re-election to the same office, was addressed to the editors of the Louisville Times. It was scarcely necessary says the Observer & Reporter, for Mr. Harlan to correct the false charge which was made against him, as it was not calculated to do him the slightest injury. James Harlan is too well known to the people of Kentucky as an able lawyer, and one of the best business men in the State, to be affected injuriously in their estimation by partisan newspaper paragraphs:

From the Daily Louisville Times.

FRANKFORT, June 26, 1855.

Messrs Editors:

Gentlemen:—In an article of your paper of to-day, under the head "Our Candidate for Attorney General," you are pleased to refer to my competitor and myself in the following language:

"Mr. Woolley is a lawyer of decided ability, a fact which is evinced by his being employed in very many of the important cases in the circuit in which he practices. But even if he were no lawyer at all, we do not think that he could discharge the duties of the office worse than they have been discharged by his competitor, the present incumbent. Mr. Harlan has already cost the State over fifty thousand dollars by ignorance or gross neglect of his duties. We allude to the delinquency of Col. Davidson, former Treasurer of Kentucky, by which the State lost more than fifty thousand dollars, because Mr. Harlan, the Attorney General, failed to require a proper bond from that officer. We do not think, therefore, that it becomes the friends of the Know-Nothing candidate to talk much about qualifications just now."

In the first place I was not Attorney General at any time during the period that Col. Davidson was Treasurer of Kentucky. That gentleman resigned the office of Treasurer the 7th of August, 1849, having held it by successive annual elections by the General Assembly from the year 1825. I was appointed Attorney General, the 1st of May 1850—nearly two years after Col. Davidson ceased to be Treasurer.

In the second place there never was any law making it the duty of the Attorney General to require a proper bond from that officer." See vol. 1, Statute Laws 1845-5; Revised Statutes 134.

During the five years I have held the office of Attorney General, I have discharged its duties to the best of my skill and ability. The article in your paper of to-day contains the first intimation that has come to me from any quarter, of neglect or incompetency, and as it is based upon a state of facts which does not exist, I hope you will do me the justice to publish this hasty note.

In an article that appeared in the "Statesman" several days since, and copied into the "Yeoman" of Thursday last, I am charged with neglect of official duty whilst Secretary of State, respecting the official bond of Col. Davidson, the injustice of which charge I will make manifest in a few days.

JAMES HARLAN.

ST. PETERSBURG TO BE ATTACKED.—A correspondent of one of the London papers writing from Constantinople says:

The visit of Admiral Dundas to the vicinity of Constantinople has convinced nautical and naval men well acquainted with the Gulf of Finland that there is no intention of venturing our ships against the stone walls of Constantinople. There is a safer and much better plan for adoption. The piles which our admiral examined were put down to prevent access to St. Petersburg. Remove these piles, and Constantinople is impotent in protecting the capital. Now, it is much easier to raise piles than to drive them down, and that these can be raised no doubt is entertained. Once up, small steamers and gunboats can pass, and St. Petersburg must share the fate of Kertch. The proceedings in the Sea of Azoff are to be repeated in the upper part of the Gulf of Finland. The defenses of the Neva betrayed a consciousness that such an attack was probable, else why were defenses thought of?

Governor METCALFE ON THE STUMP.—Our Cynthia correspondent informs us that the Old Stone Hammer made one of his eloquent speeches in that place last Monday. His whole heart is enlisted in the American cause.

Gen. Shields, late U. S. Senator from Illinois, has gone to farming in Minnesota, about 50 miles from St. Paul.

Some of the Anti-American papers in this State repeat the old charge against Mr. Morehead that in 1848 he made speeches against the Wilmore Convention in Ohio, and that he subsequently confessed the fact in his seat in Congress in reply to a question from the Hon. L. D. Campbell, that passed on the floor of the House between Messrs. Morehead and Campbell, their object being to convey the impression that they were quoting from the published records of the House. The whole charge is utterly false. Mr. Morehead never defended the Wilmore proviso in Ohio or anywhere else, and he never, in a debate with Mr. Campbell or any one else, acknowledged having done so. He dares, and we defy in his behalf, a substantiation of the charge.—Lou. Jour.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.

Flour and Grain.—Sales of Flour at the Mills at \$3 per bushel. N. W. Wheat is held at \$1.25, millers refusing to pay over \$1.10. Corn sold at 72 1/2 cts. All kinds of grain are declining rapidly.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of Mess Pork at \$16 75 cash, and at \$17 on time. Sales of Bacon, in casks at 80, for shoulders 10c, for clear sides, and 11c for canned hams. Prime barrel Lard sold at 9 1/2 cts; Reg. prime at 11 1/2 cts. CROCKETS.—Rio Coffee 110 1/2 cts. Sugar prime with sales of prime N. O. in hids at 74 1/2 cts.

SUNDRIES.—Hemp \$12 per ton. Kanawha Salt 40c. Tallow 11 1/2 cts. Vanilla 20c. Mould Candles 13 1/2 cts.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET, July 10.

Best beef cattle of all kinds last week have amounted to upwards of 500 head, of all descriptions, at prices ranging from 4 to 8c, according to quality. A few choice sold 7 1/2 to 8c; good best retail from 6 to 7 1/2 cts.

New York, July 10, P. M.

Cotton advanced 1/4 with an active demand. Flour advanced 1/2. Sales 10,500 bushels State at \$7 50; Southern higher; 50,000 bushels sold at 94c. Pork brisk; sales 2,250 hids at \$19 37 1/2 cts.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, July 9.

Receipts of beef cattle last week were 200 head, sheep 2,500 head. Horses \$10 to \$12 50. 100. Sheep 4c to 5c. Hogs \$1 50 to 2 50. Supply scarce and prices advanced.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

50 Head of fine Fat Mutton

For sale by F. S. FISHER.

Boyle co., July 13, 55 3c.

THE COLUMBIA

MALE AND FEMALE

HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS institution, situated in Columbia, Ky., and recently transferred to its care, the Presbytery of Transylvania has determined to make a first class institution. It has for its purpose, appointed the following Board of Trustees:

Rev. James C. Barnes, D. D.—Rev. A. A. Hogue—Rev. John Montgomery—Rev. S. B. Cheek—Thomas C. Egan—Thomas E. Brantley, Esq.—Mr. Josiah Harris—S. B. Fields, M. D.—Mr. Nathan Montgomery—T. T. Alexander, Esq.

The Board of Trustees are happy in being able to present to the public and to the community a well equipped and well managed school, and to the Columbia High School, where they will have every advantage in forming a good character, and acquiring a complete education.

The town is healthy and moral—the buildings new, large and well furnished—the course of instruction in the school is thorough, embracing all the English branches, a thorough course of Mathematics, Latin, Greek and Modern Languages.

The Faculty are learned and experienced Teachers—all of them graduates of the best institutions in the country, and have been highly successful instructors of youth. They are:

Rev. J. L. McKee, Principal and Teacher of Mental and Moral Sciences.

Mr. S. B. Cheek, Teacher in the Department of Mathematics.

Miss Alice Morison, " in Female.

Mrs. P. P. Rea, Teacher of Music and Embroidery.

The year will be divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. At the close of the Summer Term, there will be a Public Examination.

The First Session will commence on the first Monday in September, 1855.

Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks:

Board with Principal, including washing, fuel and lights, \$40 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department, 6 00

" Junior Class, 9 00

" Middle " 12 00

" Senior " 15 00

Music, (Piano or Guitar), with use 25 00

French, (extra) 5 00

Embroidery, 5 00

Fuel for School Rooms, per session, 20 00

Pen, ink, copy-books, pencils, &c. 1 00

No deduction for absence, except in cases approved by the Board.

Boarding can be obtained in good and comfortable style, at prices varying from \$1 50 to \$2 00 per week.

A committee of the Board will be always ready to aid pupils from a distance in securing good boarding places.

By order of the Board,

T. T. ALEXANDER, ch. of Board.

T. CRAYVEN, Secretary.

New and Wonderful Invention!!

A Chance to make Money!

STODDARD'S PATENT

SHINGLE MAKER.

REVISED, Sharps and Joins 2,000 Shingles per hour, right from the block, without steaming. This justly celebrated and highly useful machine is now on exhibition in Frankfort, Ky., at Mr. PRENTISS' SHOP, 190 yards west of the wire bridge. It is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, is portable, and can be worked by horse or steam power. The blocks require no steam power. The blocks require no steam power. The shingles are turned out at the rate of 2,000 per hour.

Two Thousand per Hour.

Perfectly Ripped, Shaved, and Jointed—every Shingle of precisely the same thickness, and even in all its parts, from end to end—Something long desired to construct a Tight and Beautiful Roof. Any required length or thickness of shingle can be made with equal facility. Also Barbed Headings can be turned out at as cheap a rate as shingles.

A Machine will Pay its Cost in Ten Days Moderate Work.

County rights for sale by the Proprietors.

HENRY J. OSBORNE & CO.

(Main st., Frankfort, Ky.)

See prospectors for Ky.

July 13, 55-3m

THE best brand of Virginia Chewing Tobacco, can be found at J. C. HEWEY'S.

An extra lot of Regalia and Principle Cigars.

SCOTCH Ale and London Porter, for medicinal use, just received.

2000 LBS. assorted Candy of my own manufacture.

A FINE stock of Pocket Knives, Razors, and Needles in great variety.

HARRISON'S celebrated Perfumery, Shaving Creams and Soaps.

All in store and for sale by

J. C. HEWEY.

July 13, 55

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK CITY.

BULLARD'S PANORAMA

OVER SIX MILES,

THROUGH THE

STREETS OF NEW YORK CITY,

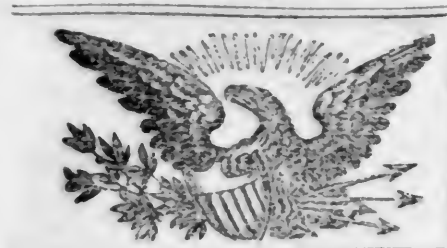
Faithfully showing

THE BUSINESS, BUSTLE

AND CONGESTION OF

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.



DANVILLE, KY.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1855.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES S. MOREHEAD,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JAMES G. HARDY,
OF BARRREN.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HARRIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR TREASURER,
R. C. WINTERHILL, of Hardin.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
ANDREW MURKINLEY, of Louisville.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
THOS. S. PAGE, of Franklin.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
DAVID R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
REV. J. D. MATTHEWS, of Fayette.

FOR CONGRESS,
FONTAINE T. FOX, of Boyle.

For the State Senate,
J. W. BURTON, of Boyle.

For the House of Representatives,
G. F. LEE.

Changes in Col. Hardy's Appointments.

The following changes have been made in Col. Hardy's appointments for public speaking. He will be at

LIBERTY, Tuesday, July 17.
JAMESTOWN, Wednesday, July 18.
ALBANY, Thursday, July 19.
BRIDGEVILLE, Friday, July 20.
COLUMBIA, Saturday, July 21.

The friends of the cause will give as much publicity as possible to the above appointments.

NEWS FROM THE DISTRICT.—Our advice from all parts of this Congressional district, represent the American cause as O. K.—right side up. Major Fox is battling successfully and nobly against his Anti-American foes, and his majority is reasonably expected to reach 1,000 or 1200 votes—the brags and boasts of the opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE LEXINGTON AND DANVILLE RAIL ROAD.—Subscription.—It will be seen from the letter of General Cox, published in another column, that the first call of ten per cent. on the \$100,000 stock, subscribed to the Lexington and Danville Railroad Company, by the public-spirited citizens of Cincinnati, has been promptly paid. The merchants, manufacturers, and business men of that city, we learn, are fully alive to the importance of this road. It was to be expected, therefore, as a part of that liberality which "first prompted the subscription, that they would cheerfully, and without a question, respond to the call made upon them by the company. We are gratified to know that the work is being vigorously prosecuted on the whole line of the road between Lexington and the river, and that arrangements are being made for carrying on the work this side. We congratulate the stockholders and the public generally in view of the flattering prospect for the early completion of this great and important undertaking.

WE RECEIVED yesterday morning, too late for insertion this week, a full account of the proceedings at the 4th of July Barbecue at Sinsford. It shall appear in our next.

THE W. C. ANDERSON, Esq., the American country Editor, is doing good service. He spoke on Saturday last at the Sinsford Meeting House, will speak to-morrow at Perryville, and on Monday at the Court House.

FRIDAY has several choice articles of the best showing tobacco we have lately tried. He has also a prime lot of Spanish cigars. Smokers and chewers will of course take notice.

OUR FRIEND G. F. LEE will accept our thanks for a basket of the largest, finest and best new Potatoes we have seen this season.

THE NEWS by the last steamer.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says: "The republic of the Allies in their assault upon the Redan and Malakoff towers, with a reported heavy loss of officers and men, produced a painful sensation in the city yesterday, and its effect was visible in the decline of stocks. The extent of the calamity is as yet but imperfectly known, but it is not likely that a brave army, flushed with recent victories, would submit to a failure, in a matter of so much importance, until they had done all that man could do, to achieve success, nor until their ranks had been fearfully thinned by the iron hail. The particulars of the affair will be awaited with much interest. It is generally believed that in proportion to the extent of the disaster is the prospect of peace diminished."

CHOLERA IN LEXINGTON.—From Friday evening last up to Tuesday evening, there were, as we learn from the Observer, six deaths from cholera in Lexington—a child of Mr. Scott's (the baker) an Irishman on Logan's Row, an Irishman on Water street, and three negroes. The Observer says: "We have not heard of a single case in the last twenty-four hours, and of but one in the last two days, and we are satisfied that the disease, (which never at any time prevailed as an epidemic,) has left the city altogether."

The Observer learns that there have been but two deaths from cholera in Nicholasville this week, and but few other cases.

THE PROGRESS of the war.—The news brought from Europe by the America, embracing Liverpool dates to the 23d, are highly important.—The Allies had made an attempt to storm Sebastopol, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Their loss is set down at not less than 40,000, including 56 officers. The Russians during the progress of the battle re-captured Malakoff tower.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The half yearly dividends of the Kentucky banks declared on the first of July inst., are as follows: Farmer's Bank 5 per cent.; Bank of Kentucky 5; Northern Bank of Kentucky 5; Southern Bank of Kentucky 4; Bank of Louisville 4; Gas Bank of Louisville 5; Commercial Bank not yet heard from.

Mr. Talbot's Reply.

The Somerset Democrat, for the present week, contains an article over the signature of Mr. Talbot, addressed to the voters of this Congressional district, and designed as a reply to the "Response of Boyle County, No. 7." We do not expect to attempt a reply to Mr. Talbot. We leave that to the Committee of the Council, by whom the "Response" was published. We may say, however, that the Committee have sufficient proof for all their statements, and they will, in our next paper, substantiate their history of Mr. Talbot's connection with the Council, and his acts while a Know-Nothing. Their "Response" was not published hastily and without deliberation—they knew what they could prove, and they published nothing except those things for the correctness of which they were advised the evidence was to be had.

COL. HARRY'S SPEECH.—Col. JAMES G. HARDY, the American candidate for Lt. Governor, spoke at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon last. We had never seen the Colonel before, and we were happy to have the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of the honest old Kentucky gentleman. We believe it is just the sort the people require to fill their offices—honest, capable, dignified—free from all the tricks of the demagogue, and commending himself and his principles to his hearers, by the soundness of his argument, and the old-fashioned sociability of his manners. He made no attempt at oratory in his speech, his design seeming only that the people should know his doctrine, and hear a plain and sensible, clear and convincing defence of his party—its rise, its progress, and its objects. He repelled with scorn, the charge that he had ever harbored an Abolition sentiment, and referred to his votes both at the polls and in the State Legislature, in proof of his position upon that question. His remarks throughout were characteristic of the man, and we judge there were few who heard him, who doubted that he was a man of strict integrity, and sincerity of purpose, firm to what he believed to be the right, and always ready to engage in any cause which promised to enhance the well-being of his country and his fellow-men. If the Government is placed in the hands of such men as Colonel Hardy, there need be no fear but that the duties of official stations will be performed promptly, intelligently, and with a watchfulness to the public good. His experience in legislation, and all the traits of his character peculiarly fit him for the office for which he has been named as a candidate by the American party of this State.

SPEECH OF JOHN M. HARRIS, Esq.—A very large crowd was assembled in the Court House on Friday night last, to hear a speech from JAMES M. HARRIS, Esq., of Franklin. Mr. H. is quite a young man, but his fame had preceded him, and the public expectation was, that he would make an eloquent and effective defence of American principles. We suppose no one of that large audience was disappointed. We do not think that a speech better calculated to increase the true American sentiment, more abundant in sound argument, or better supported by strong proof, has been delivered here during the present canvass. It commended itself to the friends of the American movement by the able manner in which their principles were announced and defended, and to the foes even of that movement, by the high-toned gentlemanly bearing of the speaker, and the respectful manner in which he spoke of their men and measures. There was none of that violent abuse or such striking characteristics of those opposition orators, who are stumping the State and who seem to think the people expect nothing better of them than the worst of invectives against the terrible "Know-Nothings." Mr. Harris's speech was in every respect just such a one as the enlightened people of Kentucky expect a gentleman to deliver. He was frequently interrupted by loud applause, and we have every reason to believe that his speech made him hosts of new friends among those who are admirers of eloquence, fairness, modesty and soundness in debate. We have not room for a synopsis of Mr. Harris's remarks, but we advise every man who has an opportunity of hearing him, to do so. His speeches are calculated to do much good for the American cause, and we hope he will think proper to extend his list of appointments up to the election.

MR. TALBOT SAYS of the "Response" of the Council of this name "it is a 'kith and kin' with the false representations of my acts and speeches published in the Somerset Gazette and Danville Tribune, all of which the editors of those papers have since retracted."

We do not know what the Somerset Gazette has done. The editor of that paper can speak for himself. Mr. Talbot, is mistaken, however, when he says we have "retracted" anything we have said concerning him or his acts. There has been nothing published in this paper to warrant him in making any such statement, and we cannot imagine upon what ground he bases it. We gave what we understood to be the truth in reference to his connection with the Council here. That we were correct in substance, on all the important points, has been proven by the published statement of the Council. We have retracted nothing, and we desire Mr. Talbot or his organ to point out to us what is meant by charging that we have.

WE HAVE never known a paper to be conducted in such an unscrupulous manner as the Somerset Democrat. That paper in every number contains enough of perversion of truth, and enough statements intended to create false impressions, to disgrace its editor in the eyes of every right thinking man in the district. We do not intend to bandy epithets with him. We hold ourselves above any such course, and would not condescend to notice him or his articles, did not the latter contain statements which we are unacquainted both with the man and with the facts in the case to which he makes reference. A bold, candid, upright enemy we admire, but a man who cannot defend his cause, without twisting and garbling the truth, we loathe and despise.

DRIGHAM Young, the imbecile, recently closed a characteristic address to the Mammons, with the following elegant phrase: "These are my sentiments. Gosh, ye cripplins—wooden legs are cheap, and any time is short." This was received with immense and enthusiastic applause.

DEACON Election.—The election in Oregon for a delegate to Congress from that territory, resulted in the success of Gen. Lane, Democrat, by a majority of 250 over Gen. Gaines. The proposition to form a State Government, and apply for admission into the Union, was carried.

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The following correspondence shows to what disgraceful lengths the so-called Democratic party is willing to go in order to obtain the spoils of office. The report stated and circulated for political effect, that Col. Hardy is an emancipationist, is one so grossly false that the originator of it deserves nothing but the just contempt and execration of honest men of all parties:

HASTONVILLE, LINCOLN Co. Ky.
July 11th, 1855.

Col. Jas. G. Hardy:
Sir:—It has been circulated by persons inimical to your election to the office for which you are a candidate, that you favored emancipation in 1849 or 1850, and that you are an emancipationist now.

I know, sir, that you and your friends have contradicted this report, but as the election approaches, the authors of it, and their abettors become more industrious in its circulation. You will not do yourself and the American party justice by republishing a detail of the falsehood.

Respectfully,
Your friend, &c.
A. A. CAMPBELL.

DANVILLE, Ky., July 11th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of this date, stating that "it has been circulated" that I "favored emancipation in 1849 or 1850," and that I "am an emancipationist now,"—I am before me.

In reply, I have to say, that I am not an emancipationist, nor was I in 1849, or in 1850, or at any other time. I never voted for an emancipationist, or an emancipation measure in my life. It may be, that Mr. Van Buren, in his emancipationist attitude at the time I voted for him, but if he was, I did not know it at the time, and I am not answerable for his later course on that subject. An attested statement of my votes at the polls, has been published, under the signature of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, which will show the position I have occupied upon that subject.

Please accept assurances of my high regard for this manifestation of kindness, and believe me to be
Your friend, &c.
JAS. G. HARDY.

O. GARRETT, Esq.

The letter of this gentleman, published in our last paper, having been addressed to us, there is perhaps a reasonable expectation that we should briefly reply to it. The "Squire" opens with an unfriendly sentence about having accepted the nomination of the "Union Meeting" held in Perryville, and then breaks off in a quotation asking why the meeting was not held somewhere else. What the design of that quotation is, after mature deliberation, we are able to understand. If the "Squire" intends to convey the impression that the meeting, its proceedings or its candidate, have been objected to, because said meeting was held in Perryville, we rather think he is very greatly in error, and presume somewhat he has been poking fun at him, by telling him that such objection had been urged. He says the meeting was "called to nominate a candidate in opposition to Know-Nothingism or the Know-Nothings." We think if he will examine the call, he will see that the word "Know-Nothing" does not appear in it a single time. The call was for a meeting of all those "Northern Abolitionists, Free-soilers, &c.," and we do not suppose that "Squire Garrett" or his friends intend to intimate that the "Know-Nothings" of this county are Abolitionists. If the meeting then was simply a meeting of Anti-Know-Nothing, why did not the call say so, instead of whipping the venerable Nicholas around the stump in the manner we have shown?

"Squire Garrett," it appears, was a member of the American Council in this place for about four months, and still he was opposed to the order and its principles all that time. Would he not have acted with a greater degree of fairness and consistency by withdrawing from the order, as soon as he discovered that he could not support its principles, which he says was while he was being initiated? Instead of doing this, however, according to his own showing, he remained a member about four months, thus giving the members to understand, of course, that he was with them in earnest, when the truth was, he was all the time cherishing a bitter hostility to their principles and organization.

The "Squire's" indignation about a report which he intimates was current, to the effect that he had made application to renew his membership in the Council, appears to us to be no more nor less than "much ado about nothing." We are around a good deal, and generally pick up all the items and rumors which may be in circulation in our little city, but we never, until we read "Squire Garrett's" letter, knew that such a report had been started or even thought of. The report, therefore, to which the "Squire" attaches so much importance, and which he thinks was designed to "blast his character," could not have attained much publicity. In fact, we have not yet been able to find anybody who heard it, except the "Squire" himself, and the supposition is highly probable, that the member of the "committee on nominations," who came to him in such great "alarm," got scared at a shadow, and was in extreme trepidation lest his nominee should again be caught up to the Circuit Court, and there a decision was given against the Council. The latter, however, still refused to issue the licenses, and they were accordingly summoned to appear for contempt of Court. Part of them signified their willingness to grant license, others responded that they would not issue licenses, but would give their appeal bond in order that the case might be taken to the Court of Appeals, and others still, not only refused to issue the license, but also refused to give any bond except the City bond, an individual bond being required. This last number, consisting of Councilmen Riley, (President of the Board,) Holbrook, Shanks, Gillies, and Vaughan, and Aldermen Weatherford (President of the Board,) and Kaye, were ordered to jail to await the further order of the court, or until they were willing to obey its mandate, or give the bond required by the law, in order that the case might be carried to the Court of Appeals. At last accounts, they were enjoying themselves in the "jug" snugly, and had been honored with a second.

WE HAVE for some weeks past neglected to notice the receipt of "Graham's Magazine," which always comes in due time, and teems with rich luxuriance both in regard to its magnificent illustrations and excellent reading matter. "Graham" has just commenced a new volume, and by the way, it is a good time to send him your names—1 copy, one year, \$3; the price diminishes according to the number of names. R. H. See, publisher, Philadelphia.

HOMER Magazine.—This ever welcome periodical for July is on our table, embellished with numerous well executed engravings. The fashion plates in this number, are very creditable both to the designer and engraver. The contents are of unusual rich variety—just such matter as T. S. Arthur knows will please the patrons of his valuable monthly.

THE NATIONAL American Convention.—It is stated that a majority of the members of the National American Convention at Philadelphia, were from the old Democratic party. This fact should be generally known by those who are always crying "Whig Trick."

WHAT FOREIGN Emigration does for the South.—It is a conceded point, or at least we have never heard it denied, that foreigners who emigrate to this country almost invariably come with the strongest prejudices against slavery. In fact, this is given by Northern Abolitionists as a potent reason why they should oppose the American party, as the ranks of Northern fanatics are swelled and strengthened by the arrival of every emigrant ship which reaches our shores. The great increase of the violent anti-slavery feeling of the North within the last few years is very easily accounted for. It is known to every man who has noticed the political movements of the day, that the hostility of the North towards the institutions of the South, has been growing and strengthening every year. The cause of this lamentable fact is that foreign emigration has been increasing, and the conservative men of the North, have become outnumbered by the fanatics and their foreign allies. Foreign emigration has alarmingly increased. During the ten years ending in 1850, the average annual emigration amounted to only 13,000. In the ten years which ended in 1840, the average was 52,000, and for the same period ending with 1850, the average was 167,000, and then in the year 1854, alone, there arrived in our country the unprecedented number of OVER FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND EMIGRANTS—persons totally unacquainted with our laws, with false notions of what their rights here are to be, and above all with the hostility to Southern slavery. In the single year then, of 1854, we find the arrival of emigrants to be almost as great as it was in the whole ten years ending in 1840, and more than half as great as it was in the ten years ending with 1850. When the census was taken in 1850, the foreign population was about one to every five inhabitants, while in 1820 the proportion was but one to forty. At this rate of increase, what will be the proportion in a few years? The native population will actually be outnumbered by the foreign. Can any one doubt this with the facts and figures before him? Still we are told there is no danger in this foreign element in our midst. There is no danger in permitting the foreign vote to obtain a majority. There is no danger in allowing this country to be ruled by foreigners. No danger can be seen in all this, by those who are striving for political power, for the spoils of office, and the gratification of personal ambition, who it seems would almost sacrifice their country, to obtain their own selfish ends. But we trust the people are awake to the fact that there is danger, and will not allow themselves to be lulled into a false and fatal security by the demagogues and office seekers of the day. The so-called Democracy may cry Abolitionism against the American movement, but well they know that the Abolitionists of the country are to be found in their own ranks, battling in the North against American principles, because they say those principles will check emigration, and thus lessen the increase of the Free-soil strength. The North, at the last Congressional appointment, gained eight members of Congress over the Southern States, and still our opponents tell us "there is no danger" to the South. Abolitionism and secession are increasing in the same ratio, and every ship load of emigrants to this country only strengthens the North, and consequently makes the comparative strength of the South less. If this increase of Northern strength continues to be annually greater, emboldened by the addition of such persons, who have no veneration for our blood-bought Union, who have none of that feeling of brotherhood which exists between the patriotic portions of the two sections of our land—who, in short, are ready to be drawn into almost any scheme, however wild and dangerous, when their minds are inflamed with prejudice and wrong ideas of Southern institutions, what may we not expect? As a contemporary wisely suggests, if emigration in the future should be what it has been in the past, it will not be long before the North will, from this source alone, have attained the Constitutional majority to enable it at will to amend the Constitution itself. It is not improbable that in such case resolutions like those which were passed in Congress by Mr. Adams in 1820, proposing the abolition of slavery throughout the jurisdiction of the United States, will be unhesitatingly offered, and the Constitution correspondingly amended without a blush for the heinous injustice of such measures or a single care for the disastrous consequences to the Union.

THE LOUISVILLE CITY FATHERS in Jail.—Some time ago, Mr. Keen, of the Louisville Hotel, and Mr. Veneo, applied to the City Council of Louisville for liquor licenses, which that body refused to grant. The applicants appealed to the Circuit Court, and there a decision was given against the Council. The latter, however, still refused to issue the licenses, and they were accordingly summoned to appear for contempt of Court. Part of them signified their willingness to grant license, others responded that they would not issue licenses, but would give their appeal bond in order that the case might be taken to the Court of Appeals, and others still, not only refused to issue the license, but also refused to give any bond except the City bond, an individual bond being required. This last number, consisting of Councilmen Riley, (President of the Board,) Holbrook, Shanks, Gillies, and Vaughan, and Aldermen Weatherford (President of the Board,) and Kaye, were ordered to jail to await the further order of the court, or until they were willing to obey its mandate, or give the bond required by the law, in order that the case might be carried to the Court of Appeals. At last accounts, they were enjoying themselves in the "jug" snugly, and had been honored with a second.

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